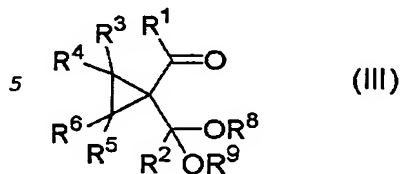


## CLAIMS

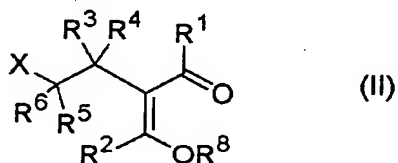
1. A method of producing a cyclopropane monoacetal derivative represented by the formula (III)



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s), an alkenyl group or an aralkyl group,  $R^8$

10 represents a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s) or an aralkyl group, and  $R^9$  represents a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s) or an aralkyl group,

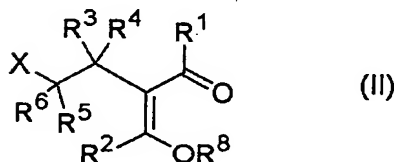
15 which comprises reacting a halogenated unsaturated carbonyl compound represented by the formula (II)



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^8$  represent as defined above, and X represents a halogen atom, with an alcoholate.

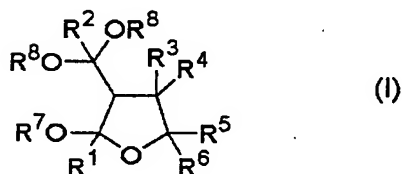
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2. The method of claim 1, wherein the halogenated unsaturated carbonyl compound represented by the formula (II)



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  each independently represents a  
 25 hydrogen atom, a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having

substituent(s), an alkenyl group or an aralkyl group,  $R^8$  represents a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s) or an aralkyl group, and X represents a halogen atom,  
 5 is obtained by reacting an alkoxy-cyclic ether represented by the formula (I)



wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ ,  $R^6$  and  $R^8$  represent as defined above,  
 10 and  $R^7$  represents a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s) or an aralkyl group, with a halogenating agent.

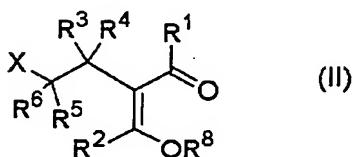
3. The method of claim 2, wherein the halogenating agent is  
 15 thionyl halide or sulfonyl halide.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the halogenating agent is acyl halide.

20 5. The method of claim 2, wherein the halogenating agent is halogenated carbonate.

6. A halogenated unsaturated carbonyl compound represented by the formula (II):

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wherein  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  each independently represents a hydrogen atom, a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having  
 30 substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having

substituent(s), an alkenyl group or an aralkyl group, R<sup>8</sup> represents a saturated hydrocarbon group optionally having substituent(s), an aryl group optionally having substituent(s) or an aralkyl group, and X represents a halogen atom.

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